

[SIDBI Exam 2016]

1) Important dynasties in India

1) Maurya dynasty (300 BC- 184 BC)

Chandragupta Maurya - he founded the Maurya empire in India with the help of kautilya.

Ashoka the great- he conquered kalinga. He embraced buddhism

2) Gupta dynasty (320-550 AD)

Chandra Gupta I

Samudra Gupta- also known as Napoleon of India.

Chandra Gupta II (Vikramaditya)

Skand Gupta

The Gupta period is described as the golden period in the history of ancient India. Greater personalities of this period kalidas, aryabhata.

3) Slave dynasty (962-1192 AD)

Qutubuddin Aibak- he was the founder of Slave dynasty. He commenced the building of the Qutub Minar which was later completed by Alauddin who was succeeded by his daughter Razia Begum.

4) Lodhi dynasty (1451-1526 AD)

Bahlol Lodhi was the founder.

Ibrahim Lodhi - he was a cruel ruler. He was defeated by Babur in 1526 at the first battle of Panipat.

5) Mughal empire (1526-1857)

Babur founded the Mughal Empire in India. then

Humayun

Akbar

Jahangir

Shahjahan

Aurangzeb

Important dynasty in the south-

Chalukyas- Pulakeshin I was the founder of this dynasty.

Cholas- Parantaka I was the founder of this dynasty.

2) Old famous books:

White Tiger- Arundhati Ghosh

The Inheritance of Loss- Kiran Desai

The Lowland- Jhumpa Lahiri

The God of Small Things- Arundhati Ghosh

A suitable boy- vikram seth
Midnight children/ satanic verses- salman rushdie
The guide- RK Narayan
Coolie- mukul raj anand
Train to Pakistan- khushwant singh

BOOKS by presidents and PMs and leaders:

My experiment with truth- mahatma Gandhi
Discovery of India/ glimpse of world history- Jawahar lal nehru
My truth- Indira Gandhi
Golden threshold/ the broken wing/songs of life- sarojini naidu
Unhappy india- lal lajpat rai
India wins freedom- maulana abul Kalam azad
Poverty and unbritish rule in India- dadabhai naoroji
Geeta rahashya- bal gangadhar tilak
Wings of fire/ignited mind/india 2020/turning points- apj abdul kalaam
Mein kampf- adolf hitler
Prison diary- jayaprakash Narayan
Audacity of hope/ dreams from my father- barrack Obama

4) World history

The first Olympiad was held in Greece in the year- 776 BC
Which Battle marked the end of Napoleon era-Waterloo
The American War of Independence was fought between-America and Great Britain
Adolf Hitler was also known as- Fuhrer
The first woman in world to become the Prime minister of a country was- Sirimao Bandara Naik
The UNO came into existence in- 1945 AD
The Statue of Liberty of New York was a gift from- France
Florence Nightingale was known as- Lady of the Lamp
The country which celebrates Independence day on 15th August, apart from India, is- South Korea
The first World War ended in- 1918 AD
The Second World War ended in- 1945 AD
The French revolution took place during the years- 1789-1799 AD
The American War of Independence was fought during the years- 1775-1783 AD
In the Second World War, atomic bombs were dropped in Japan which destroyed- Hiroshima
The First World War broke out in- 1914 AD

In the year 1959,Chinese occupied- Tibet
Battle of Britain was fought in the year- 1940 AD
In August 1914,Germany attacked- France
In the first World War,German forces were defeated Grumbinnen by- Russia
In the first World War,Austria fought alongside- Germany
Finland Won Independence in 1917 from- Russia
Benito Mussolini was the dictator of- Italy
Mein Kampf was written by- Adolf Hitler
Adolf Hitler was the dictator of- Germany
In a mass genocide,Hitler targetted- The Jews
In December 1941,Japan attacked- Pearl Harbour
The Berlin Wall was built in- 1961 AD
In 1937,Japan attacked- China
In the first World War, Japan allied with- Germany
Pearl Harbour is located in- Hawai
The Cultural Revolution was launched in China in 1966 by-Mao Tse-tung
Prior to its Independence, Korea was a Colony of- Japan
The Korean War was fought in- 1950-53 AD
Tibet is presently occupied by- China
During 1945-52,Japan was occupied by- United States troops
The earlier name of Ghana was- Gold Coast
The unpopular practise of South Africa was- Apartheid
In 1979,Afghanistan witnessed invasion by- Soviet Union
During the Gulf War, Iraq fought under the leadership of- Saddam Hussein

7) Various committees

- 1) LARR (land acquisitions): SS Ahluwalia committee
- 2) PPP(public private partnership) : Vijay Kelkar committee
- 3) Net neutrality: AK Bhargava committee
- 4) Ease of process of getting clearance: Ajay Shankar committee
- 5) Chairman of committee on Small Banks - Usha Thorat
- 6) Chairman of committee on Payment Banks - Dr. Nachiket Mor
- 7) committee to review environmental laws in country- subramanian committee

8) Slogans by freedom fighters

Inquilab Zindabad – Bhagat Singh

Jai Hind and You give me blood, I will give you freedom-Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

Quit india, Do or die– Mahatma Gandhi

Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it--Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Madan Mohan Malaviya –Satyameva Jayathe(Truth alone will win)

Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan-- Lal Bahadur Shastri

Aaram haram hai-- Jawahar Lal Nehru

Meri Jhansi Nahi Doongi-- Rani Laxmibai

Simon Go Back-- Lala Lajpat Rai

Sarfarooshi Ki Tamanna Ab Hamare Dil Mei Hai- Ram Prasad Bismil

Vande Mataram-Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

9) Modern Indian History Timeline

1857- REVOLT.

1905- PARTITION OF BENGAL.

1906- FORMATION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE.

1907- SURAT SPLIT OF CONGRESS.

1909- MORLEY MINTO REFORMS.

1911- DELHI DURBAR.

1915- RETURN OF GANDHI FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

1916- LUCKNOW SESSION OF CONGRESS.

1919- ROWLATT ACT.

1919- JALIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE.

1919- MONTAGU CHELMSFORD REFORMS.

1920- NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT STARTS.

1922- CHAURI CHAURA INCIDENT.

1923- FORMATION OF SWARAJ PARTY.

1925- KAKORI TRAIN ROBBERY.

1928- SIMON COMMISSION.

1928- NEHRU REPORT.

1928- FOURTEEN POINT FORMULA OF JINNAH.

1929- LAHORE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

1930- SALT TAX, DANDI MARCH, CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT STARTS.

1930- FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

1931- GANDHI-IRWIN PACT.

1931- BHAGAT SINGH HANGED.

1931- SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

1932- COMMUNAL AWARD.

1932- PUNA PACT BETWEEN MK GANDHI AND BR AMBEDKAR.

1932- THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

1935- INDIA ACT 1937 , ELECTION IN STATES.

1939- 2ND WORLD WAR STARTS, CONGRESS RESIGNS FROM CABINET.

1942- CRIPPS MISSION.

1942- QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT.

1945- SHIMLA SUMMIT.

1946- CABINET MISSION COMES TO INDIA.

1947- MOUNTBATTEN PLAN.

1947- INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA ACT, 15TH AUGUST. (AZAADI !!)

10) President of India

The President of India is the head of state and first citizen of India. The President is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Armed Forces.

The President is elected by the Electoral College composed of elected members of the parliament houses, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, and also members of the Vidhan Sabha, the state legislative assemblies.

There have been 13 presidents of India since the introduction of the post in 1950. Apart from these thirteen, three acting presidents have also been in office for short periods of time.

Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India, is the only person to have held office for two terms.

Two presidents, Zakir Hussain and Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, have died in office.

Mrs. Pratibha patil is the first woman to serve as President of India.

List of presidents:

- Dr Rajendra Prasad
- Dr S. Radakrishnan
- Dr. Zakir Hussain
- V.V Giri (Vice president acted as acting president)
- Justice M.Hidayatullah (acting president)
- V.V Giri
- F.Ali Ahmed

- B.D Jatti (Acting President)
- N.Sanjiva Reddy
- Gaini Jail Singh
- R Venkatraman
- Dr SD Sharma
- K.R Narayanan
- Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam
- Mrs Pratibha Patil
- Pranab Mukherjee

11) Some important days formed this year only :

International yoga day: 21 June

National handloom day: 7 August

Constitution day: 26 November

World students day: 15 October

national unity day- 31th october

Good governance day- 25 december

12) Branches of zoology and medical sciences

1. Entomology= Study of insects.
 2. Ichthyology= Study of fishes
 3. Helminthology= Study of helminthes worms.
 4. Mammalogy= Study of mammals.
 5. Orinthology= Study of birds.
 6. Parasitology= Study of parasitic worms.
 7. Virology= Study of virus.
 8. Herpetology=Study of reptiles.
 9. Anthropology= Study of human evolution and culture.
 10. Cindology= Study of coelenterates.
 11. Euthenics= Study of improvement of human race through laws of heredity.
 12. Karyology= Study of nucleus.
 13. Malacology= Study of molluscs.
 14. Microbiology= Study of micro organisms.
 15. Protozoology=Study of unicellular organisms.
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1. Bacteriology=study of bacteria.
 2. Virology= Study of virus causing diseases.
 3. Epidemiology=Study of epidemic diseases.

4. Immunology=Study of defense and resistance against any diseases.
5. Helminthology= Study of helminthes Parasites.
6. Parasitology= Study of parasites.
7. Enzymology= Study of enzymes.
8. Hematology=Study of blood.
9. Cardiology=Study of heart.
10. Osteology=Study of bones.
11. Endocrinology=study of endocrine glands and hormones.

Ur GK buddy